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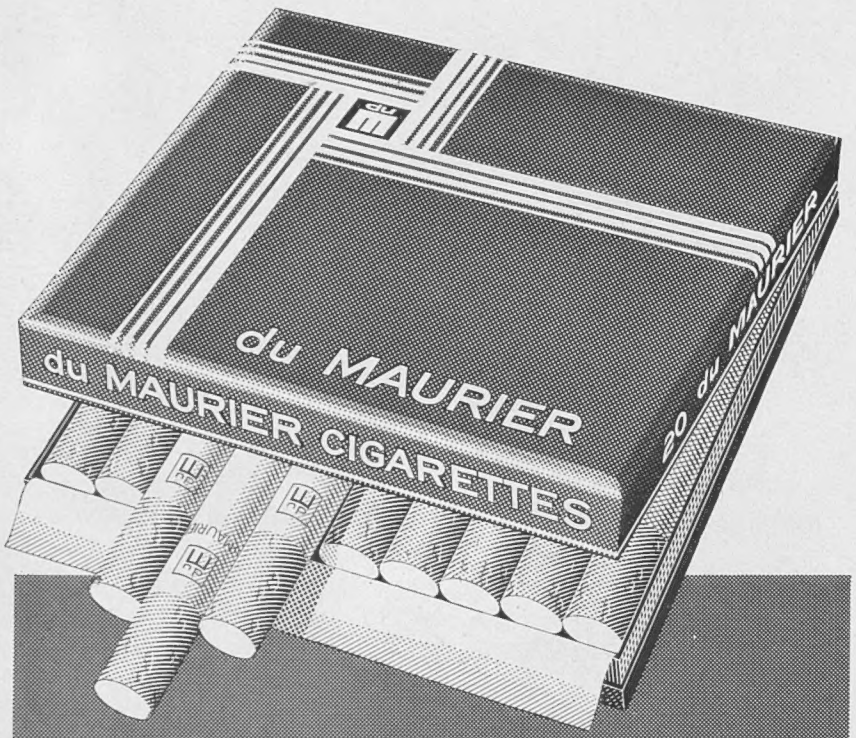

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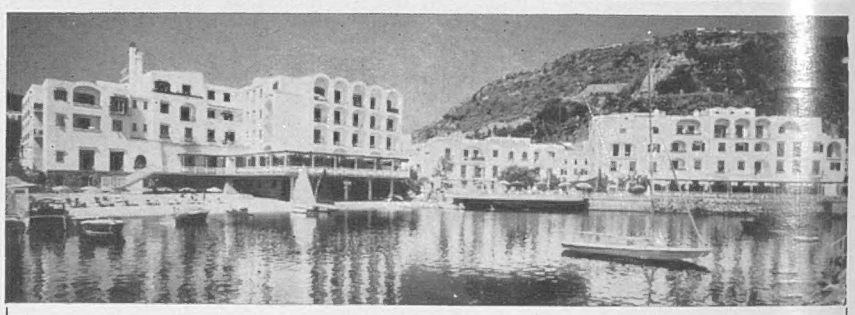

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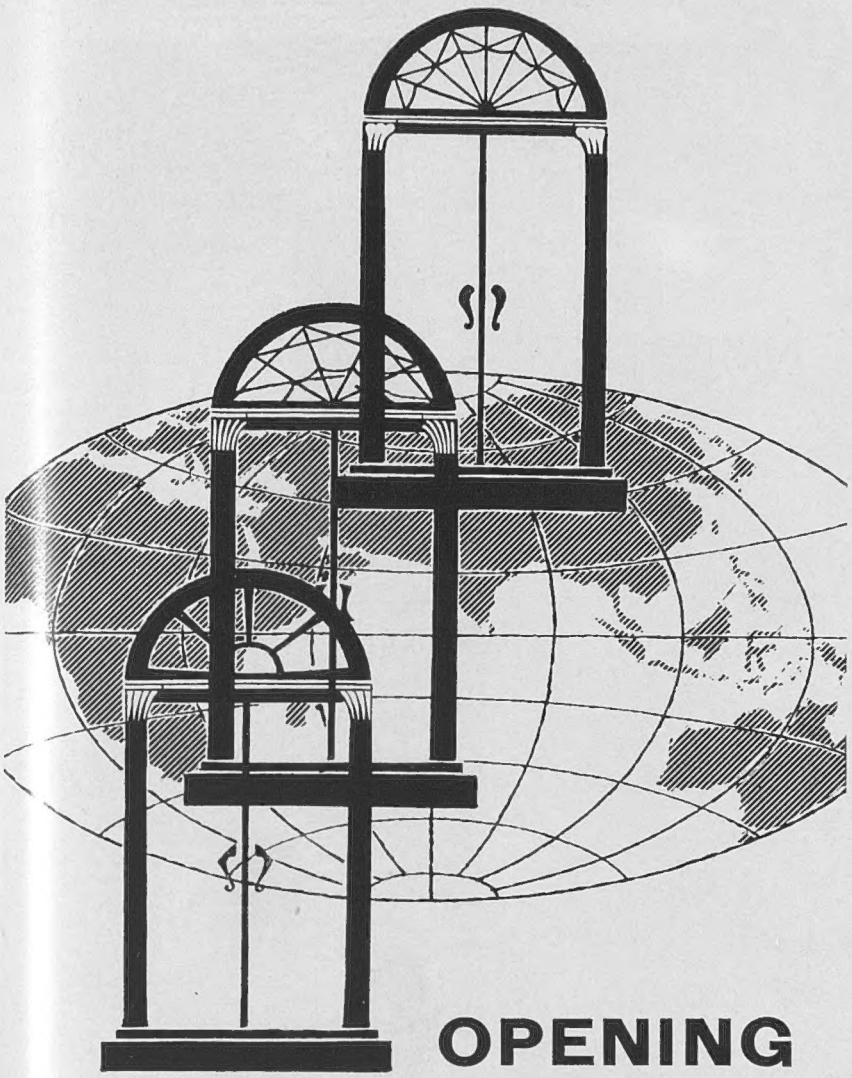

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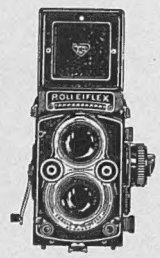

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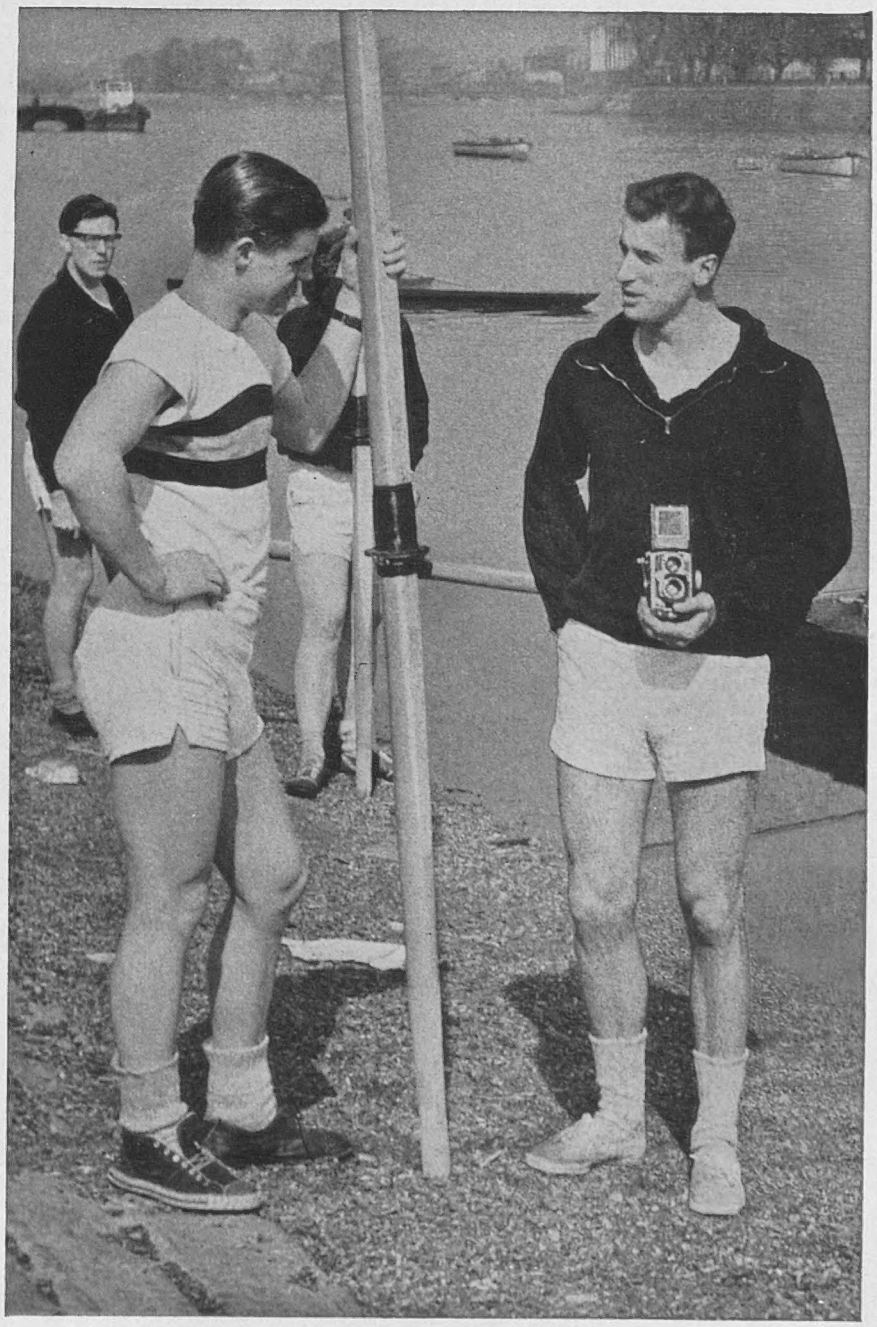

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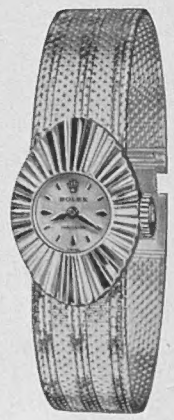

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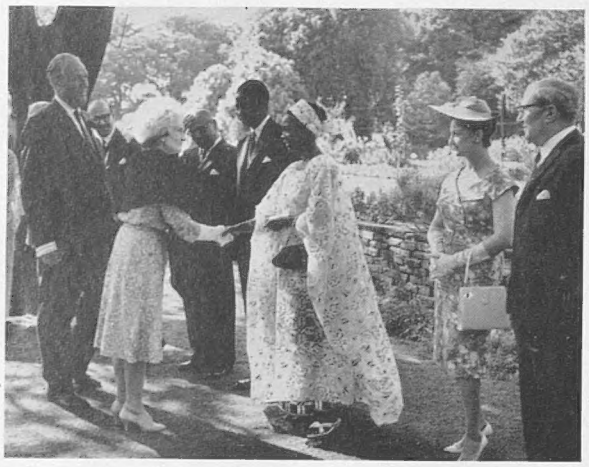
Valentina Tereshkova, a 26-year-old Russian expert parachutist, is seen wearing her space helmet in this wire photograph from Moscow. She was launched into orbit last weekend in her spaceship Vostok 6 to become the first woman cosmonaut and joined in space Lieut.-Colonel Valery Bykovsky, launched two days previously. They began to carry out a joint flight programme. Television photographs of them were transmitted back to earth

FIRST WOMAN IN SPACE

THE NEWS IN PICTURES

US War Heroes honoured in Norwich

A Book of Remembrance containing the names of 6,032 men of the 2nd USAF Air Division who died fighting in the last war is carried in procession from the Church of St Peter Mancroft, Norwich, after a dedication service by the Bishop of Norwich, Dr Lancelot Fleming, last week. The book is being carried by the officer who is partly concealed by one of the flags. The guard of honour along the route of the procession is formed by American airmen from Sculthorpe air station. Many relatives of those killed in action travelled from the States to attend the ceremonies. An American room in Norwich Central Library was opened on the same day



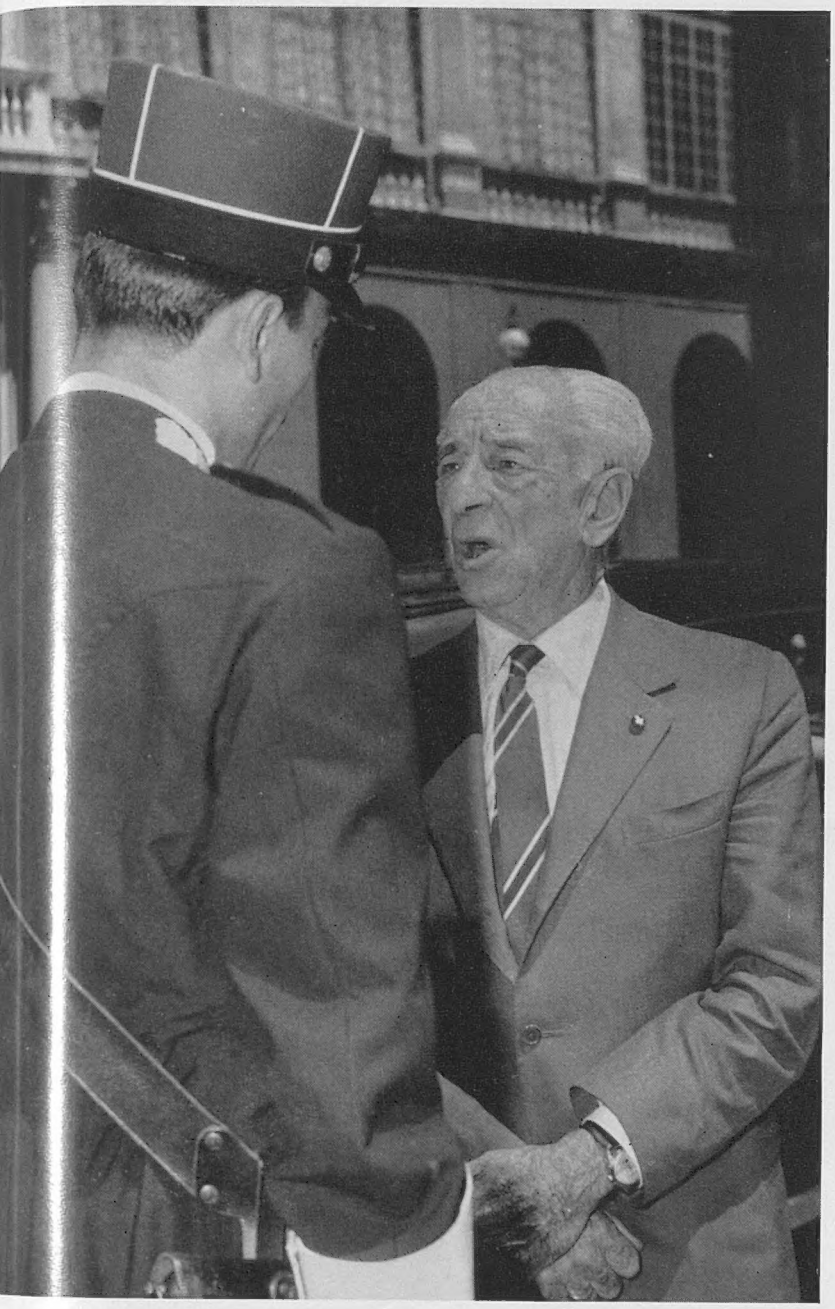
Commonwealth garden party in London

At a garden party held at Lambeth Palace, London, by the Royal Commonwealth Society, the Duchess of Gloucester welcomes the Commissioner for Gambia and Mrs F. H. M. Jones. On the left is Lord Boyd, Chairman of the Council of the Society, and on the right are the Commissioner-General for Malta and Mrs Axisa

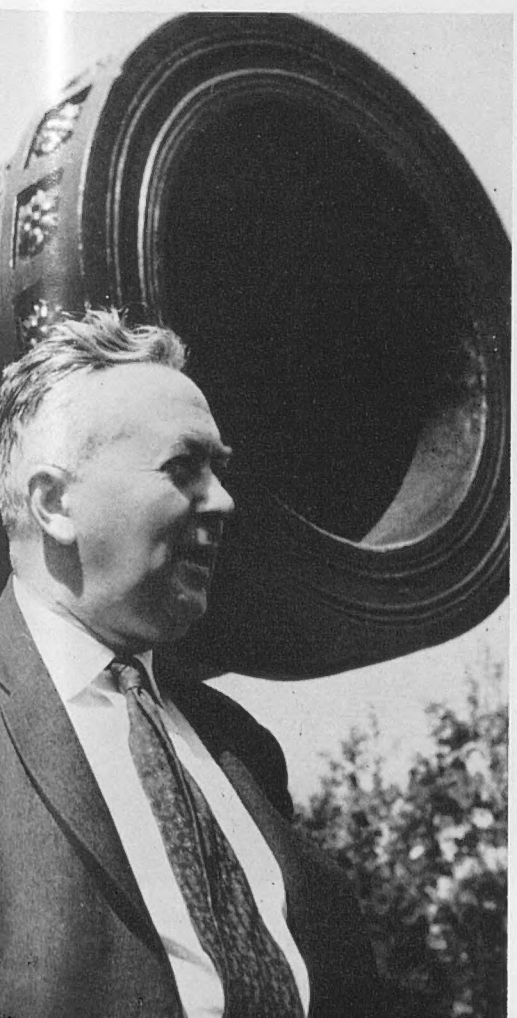
King Bhumipol's State Visit to Formosa

From an open car, President Chiang Kai-shek of Nationalist China, and King Bhumipol of Thailand, inspect a guard of honour shortly after King Bhumipol had arrived at Taipeh airport on Formosa. The King and Queen Sirikit recently paid a three-day State Visit to Formosa, following their State Visit to Japan

THE NEWS IN PICTURES

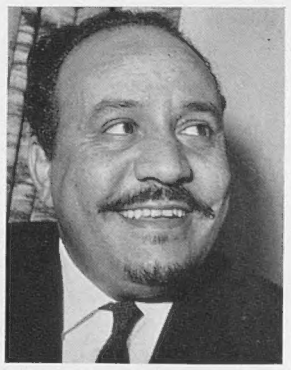


Preparing for the Papal elections
Prince Chigi Della Rovere, the Marshal of the Conclave, gives instructions to a member of the Palatine Guard in the St Damascus Courtyard in the Vatican. He has been in charge of the preparations for this week's Conclave of Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church to elect the new Pope. The conclave, to be attended by about 80 Cardinals, was to open on Wednesday. It was considered that the Cardinals' deliberations, as usual, would not be short



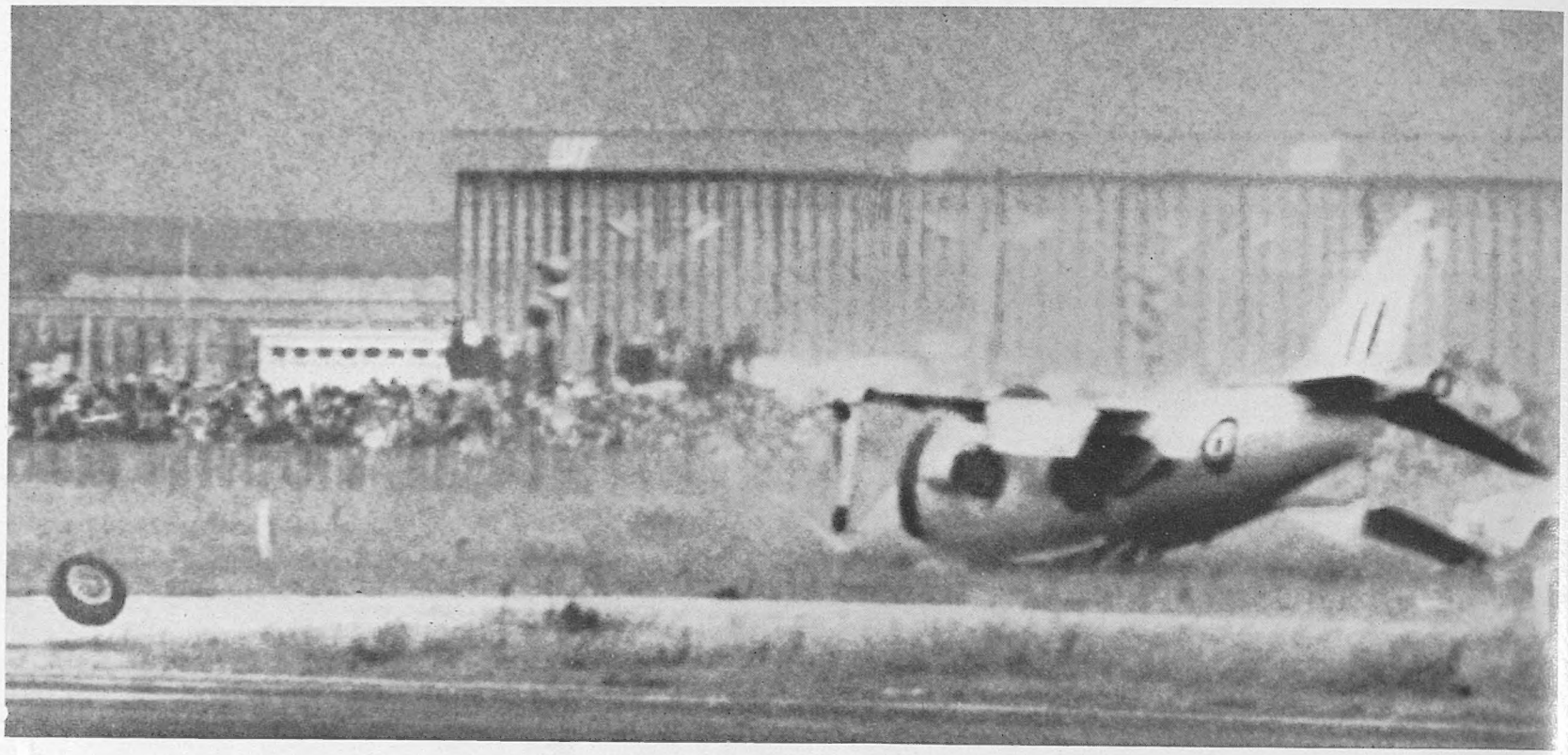
At the cannon's mouth in Moscow
Mr Harold Wilson stands by an ancient piece of artillery in the Kremlin. During his stay in the Soviet Union, Britain's Leader of the Opposition was accompanied for part of the time by Mr Patrick Gordon Walker, his shadow Foreign Secretary. They had meetings with Mr Khrushchev in which, according to Mr Wilson, the Soviet Premier told them the Soviet Union had stopped building long range bombers and surface vessels because "they are totally vulnerable." After talks with the Soviet Trade Minister, Mr Wilson was reported as stating that Russia wanted to buy from Britain an oil refinery worth more than £100 million. Russian overtures to British firms are believed to have started over two months ago

Sir Roy Welensky on parade
Sir Roy Welensky, the Prime Minister of the nearly defunct Central African Federation, inspects a parade in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to mark the Queen's birthday. There was great speculation last week as to whether the Victoria Falls conference on the break-up of the Federation would take place on the date arranged—June 20—as Mr Butler, Minister responsible for Central African Affairs, might be fully occupied with other political matters in London. Further, it was not known whether Mr Field, the Southern Rhodesian Premier, would attend the talks, whenever they might be held. Some clarification of Mr Field's intentions about this was expected when the Southern Rhodesia Parliament met on June 18



A Yemeni Royalist in London
Ahmed El Shami is the Foreign Minister in the Royalist government-in-exile of the Imam El Badr. He was in London last week and was reported to be visiting relatives. In Yemen itself it was expected last weekend that Major General Horn, the head of the UN mission charged with implementing UAR-Saudi Arabian disengagement, would enter the country from Saudi Arabia

THE NEWS IN PICTURES



Setback for Britain at the Paris Air Show

One of the two Hawker P1127 vertical take-off fighters, being demonstrated at the Paris Air show, makes an unexpectedly hard landing from 20 ft., and loses its undercarriage. One wheel can be seen rolling away to the left. The aircraft was hovering when it lurched downwards, hitting the ground. The pilot, Mr A. W. Bedford, Hawker's chief test pilot, was uninjured. It was a setback for the P1127, which was being shown at Le Bourget at the same time as the French prototype VTOL fighter, the Balzac. (Other pictures of the Air Show on pages 446 and 447)

Sir Robert Menzies watches cricket

The Australian Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, happily watches play in the one-day match at Lord's between an Old England XI and the Lord's Taverners. Accompanied by his wife and son, Sir Robert arrived in Britain last week. During his stay he was to have talks with Mr Macmillan. On July 1 he will be installed in St. Giles' Cathedral as a Knight of the Thistle. The following day Sir Robert leaves for the United States. In the entertaining annual match at Lord's, nostalgic memories were stirred—with hard-hitting innings by Washbrook, W. J. Edrich and Compton

Harbinger of President Kennedy

Mr Pierre Salinger, President Kennedy's Press Secretary, arrives at Gatwick Airport near London. After his arrival last week he went to Birch Grove in Sussex, the Prime Minister's country home, to discuss arrangements for President Kennedy's stay there on June 29. By this time he is to have been to Germany and Ireland. Subsequently he is to go on to Italy. In the United States President Kennedy's tour of Europe has been attacked on the grounds that its timing is not opportune

A Ferrari triumph at Le Mans

The two Italian drivers, Lorenzo Bandini and Ludovico Scarfiotti hold high a garland of flowers after winning the Le Mans 24-hour race in their works-entered, rear-engined three-litre Ferrari. They won at a record average of 118·1 m.p.h. It was a great triumph for the Ferraris, which filled the first six places. Only 13 out of 49 cars finished. Britain's honour was retrieved by the fine performance of the gas turbine Rover-BRM, which averaged 109·7 m.p.h. and won the prize for the first turbo car to complete the race

NEWS SUMMARY

New initiative on test ban; critical days for Mr Khrushchev; Showdown nears on segregation in U.S.

INTERNATIONAL

No great optimism was felt in either the East or the West about the outcome of the tripartite talks for a nuclear test ban treaty in Moscow next month. Mr Khrushchev was reported to have told Mr Amery, the British Minister of Aviation, as well as Mr Wilson, both of whom were in Moscow last week, that he no longer regarded his offer of two or three annual on-site inspections applicable. The question of on-site inspections has been one of the major stumbling blocks in the long and hitherto abortive test ban negotiations. At the Moscow meeting, Britain will be represented by Lord Hailsham.

The news of the talks was announced on the same day as President Kennedy in Washington made an eloquent appeal to Americans to re-examine their attitude to the cold war. This could help the Soviet Union to take a more enlightened attitude, he said.

COMMUNISM

The plenary meeting of the Soviet Central Committee, scheduled to start on June 18, should be of especial importance. This is the body which is the real authority in the Soviet Union. Some members of it are believed to have been critical of Mr Khrushchev's handling of the Cuban crisis and of his foreign policy since then.

A matter to which the meeting has to give much careful attention is the ideological conflict with China. Ideological talks between Soviet and Chinese delegations begin in Moscow on July 5. Last weekend the Chinese Communists sent a letter from Pekin to the Soviet Communist Party listing 25 items which should be discussed in the talks. The Chinese roundly declared that "peaceful co-existence cannot replace the revolutionary struggles of the people."

Mr Macmillan in London for the crucial debate

GREAT BRITAIN

The Profumo affair overshadowed all other home news. So great was the interest in last Monday's momentous debate in the House of Commons that a queue for the Gallery at the Commons started to form three days beforehand. Events and speculation moved so fast last week that the main issues were often obscured—(1) that the Government's popularity even before the scandal broke was at a low ebb and subsequently ebbed even further and (2) this impinged directly on the Conservative Party's fears that Mr Macmillan was no longer the right leader for them. Events of last week were as follows: on Monday Mr Macmillan returned from Gleneagles to London for talks with members of his Cabinet and of the Party. It was announced that Lord Dilhorne had already been instructed to carry out an investigation on the security aspects. On Tuesday, the generally hostile Press comment on the affair saw also a thunderous leader in *The Times* with the heading: "It *is* a moral issue." An emergency full Cabinet meeting was held on Wednesday. Suddenly, on the following day, there were Press reports that at least one Cabinet Minister, Mr Enoch Powell, Minister for Health, was considering resignation. There was another Cabinet meeting. Lord Hailsham that evening was seen on television. In a bitter and emotional outburst he defended the Government against charges of moral connivance in the affair. Then, over the weekend, there were speeches indicating there would be no immediate Cabinet resignations. Just before the debate opinion polls showed a further fall in support for the Government.

Almost lost in the welter of speculation was the news, announced by Lord Robens, that the Coal Board had made its first real profit since 1956 and that there were hopes of modest price cuts this year.

UNITED STATES

This week, President Kennedy was due to present to Congress the draft legislation he promised in a major speech to end racial discrimination in the U.S. He committed himself to ask for the banning of the colour bar in all public buildings; and for new powers for the Department of Justice to act directly against segregation in education and to prevent intimidation of Negroes seeking to vote. It was generally expected that the battle in Congress over this far-reaching step would be bitter and of long duration. Only a few hours after his speech last week, a Negro integrationist leader, Mr Medgar Evers, was murdered outside his home in Jackson, Mississippi. At the funeral ceremonies, rioting broke out. His body was taken to Washington for burial in Arlington National Cemetery, but last weekend there were further demonstrations in Jackson. In Alabama, the first Negro students were enrolled in the State university, despite the vehement opposition of the State Governor, Mr George Wallace.

In Washington last weekend, it was revealed that the U.S. had decided to abandon two space programmes designed to provide defence against ballistic missiles. These are the Midas satellite system and Project Bambi, a tracking system. Over £150 million had been spent on Midas, which was planned to use infra-red sensors to detect rocket exhausts. The U.S. still has a heavy commitment in various kinds of missile detection and anti-missile systems.

GREECE

Mr Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, resigned last week. The reason for this was the rejection of his advice to King Paul that the Greek Royal State Visit to Britain next month should be cancelled. The visit is to be from July 9-12. King Paul announced last week that he and Queen Frederika will undertake it. Mr. Karamanlis fears there will be demonstrations in London against the King and Queen. Queen Frederika's last visit to London, for Princess Alexandra's wedding in April, was marred by an incident near Claridge's, said to be Communist inspired.

MIDDLE EAST

Mr Ben-Gurion, the Israeli Prime Minister, handed in his resignation to President Zalman Shazar last Sunday. The 76-year-old leader is to give up his seat in the Knesset as well and proposes to retire to a Negev kibbutz to write a history of the Jewish revival. His decision to retire was made on personal grounds, not on any specific political issue. Observers in Tel Aviv believe that the Prime Minister was simply tired of the frustrations of coalition government and of the personality clashes within his own party. Mr Ben-Gurion has, however, requested that the same coalition of Socialist and religious parties should compose the next government. It is expected that the President will call upon Mr Levi Eshkol, the present Finance Minister, to form it.

AFRICA

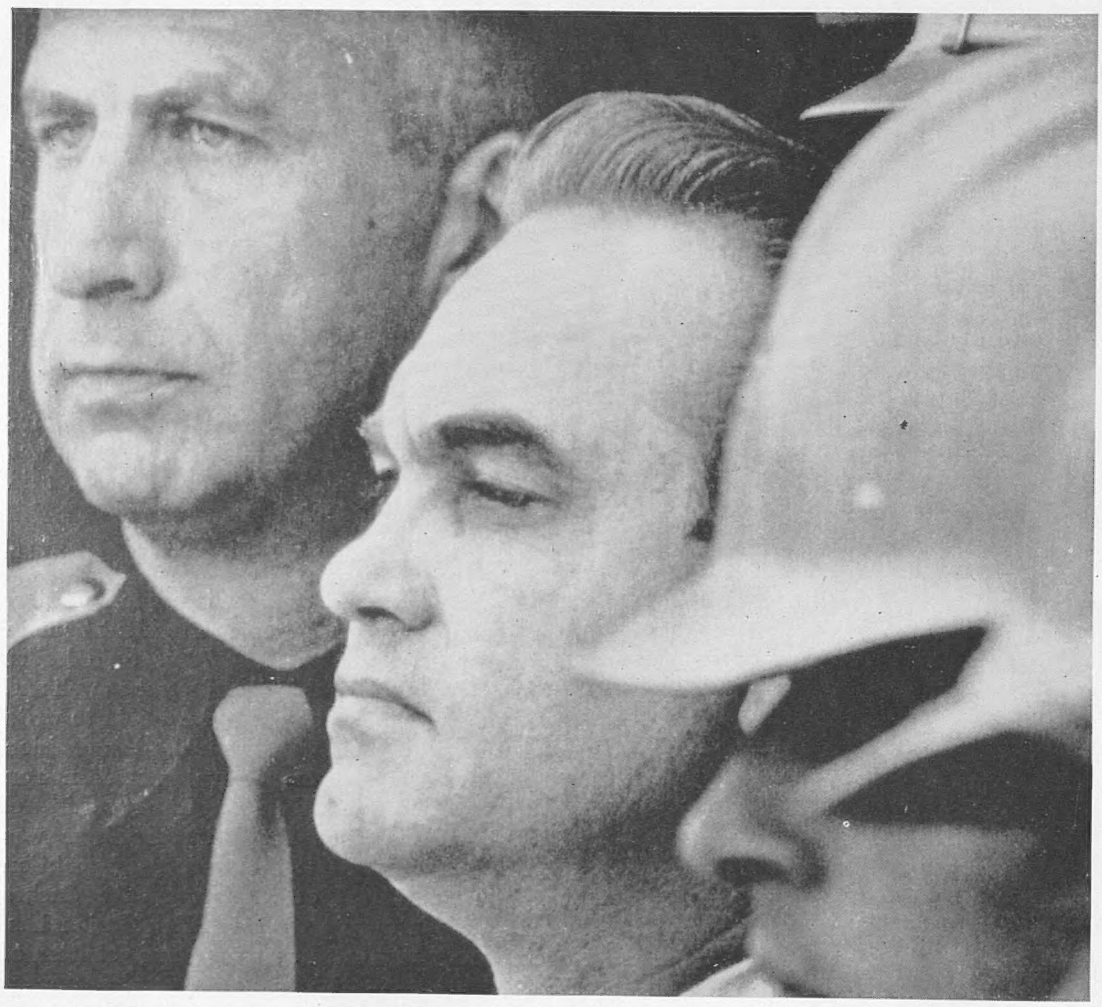
Last Sunday, the general strike in Swaziland showed no signs of breaking. Beverley aircraft flew low to support police in dispersing a crowd of 400 Africans at Malandalahla township. The Havelock asbestos mines, where the strikes called by the Swazi National Congress began nearly a month ago, were patrolled by Gordon Highlanders flown in from Kenya. In Nairobi, Kanu party headquarters angrily protested that troops should have been sent from Kenya "to oppress our brothers in Swaziland." Strikers are demanding higher wages and a rejection of the new constitution.

As expected, the Central African Federation conference due to start at Victoria Falls on June 20 has been postponed, probably for about a week.

JOHN CONNELL

FURTHER OUTLOOK—STORMY

436 Only three weeks have gone by since I discussed on this page the beginnings and some of the causes of that explosion of the Negroes' social, educational and political aspirations in the United States, which is now a dominant theme in world affairs. Even here—despite an almost hysterical preoccupation with one of those crises (admittedly a sensational and ugly specimen) which Mr Macmillan once described as " little local difficulties "—the suddenness, the speed and the violence of the Negro awakening on the other side of the Atlantic have not gone unnoticed. It is difficult to ignore the fact that it has exactly coincided with the Addis Ababa " summit " conference in Africa, and with the sharp increase in pressure against white settlement in Southern Africa. The areas of racial hatred and racial conflict have been greatly extended, and the hopes of avoiding a series of direct and horrible collisions—the worst of which will be no less unpleasant because they will happen outside the range of television cameras and in remote areas to which newspaper correspondents do not penetrate—have been sharply diminished.



Governor Wallace of Alabama with National Guard and police officers at the University of Alabama

If we were to concentrate solely on this facet of international and inter-racial relations, the prospects in this midsummer of 1963 would be sombre indeed. Yet there are some candles of hope—small, feeble and flickering perhaps, yet inextinguishable. A quarter of a century ago, in a remote but dismal and squalid epoch of appeasement, of the Palestine White Paper, and of the apparent moral ascendancy of that other " Cliveden Set," I wrote a novel which, since my head was stuffed with a mixture of Chekov, politics, youthful frustration and youthful ardour, I called *Tomorrow We Shall Be Free*. At its beginning I quoted six lines of verse:

> For like a child sent with a fluttering light
> To feel his way along a gusty night
> Man walks the world: again and yet again
> The lamp shall be by fits of passion slain:
> But shall not He who sent him from the door
> Relight the lamp once more, and yet once more?

Now in 1963 those lines seem to me as appropriate to the situation in which millions of us find ourselves as they did in 1938, when Hitler strutted and bawled, and elderly women under the eyes of jeering and sadistic young thugs were compelled—because they were Jewish—to crawl in the streets of Vienna and clean up ordure with their hands and their tongues. Racial hatred is vile.

The work of Pope John

Our faith, however, should cling to that relit lamp. Pope John's death brought sharply into focus what had hitherto been a diffuse recognition of the magnitude of his work on behalf of tolerance and understanding between people of every creed, colour and race. Through the thousands of words of eulogy there ran one persistent theme: his achievement cannot be undone, his work must go on, there must be a greater impetus towards reconciliation, tolerance and forbearance.

As the walls were about to be sealed up around the Sacred College of Cardinals, and its members prepared themselves for their mysterious and momentous conclave (which without doubt fascinates many of the " separated brethren," like myself, as much as it absorbs the interest of Catholics), the pilgrim's light in the world's windswept darkness flickered boldly once again: Mr Kennedy advanced proposals for a " strategy of peace " to lead the United States and the Soviet Union out of what he rightly described as the " vicious and dangerous cycle " of the cold war, and the President and Mr Macmillan jointly announced the despatch of an Anglo-American mission to Moscow in order to make a fresh beginning in the long, long effort to reach agreement on a nuclear test ban.

These developments, in any serious assessment of the present state of our grievously troubled planet, must be set alongside the gloomier factors to which I may seem sometimes a little too eager to draw attention. Slavery was wicked. To end it, and to compel the Southern States that wished to retain it to remain within the Union and submit to Federal law, a fierce and slaughterous civil war was waged. It is abundantly clear, however, that there were good, humane, civilised and gentle people, on the Confederate side, who fought not to retain the evils of slavery but—obscurely and with a deep complication of motives—against what they believed to be an outrageous invasion of their freedom and a gross abuse and distortion of their integrity. Now, 100 years later, it is wrong that one section of the population of the United States should be—by reason of the colour of their skin—deprived of the rights, privileges, responsibilities and duties of their fellow citizens. The struggle has moved now from the drug stores and the long alleyways of the supermarkets out into the streets and on to the college campus.

Governor Wallace has made his forlorn little " stand " at Tuscaloosa, derided as a Don Quixote and " a disgraceful tail-ender " by the *New York Times*. A Negro leader has been brutally murdered in Jackson. But far to the north of the Mason-Dixon line, as President Kennedy is politically astute enough to recognise, the huge and pitiless drive for desegregation is gathering momentum. His zealous younger brother, the Attorney-General, it seems, is still ruefully pondering the catastrophic failure of his well-intentioned get-together with some successful Negroes of the stamp of Lena Horne and James Baldwin, and trying to understand why the liberal, democratic answer to racial problems does not offer an immediate solution.

Many enlightened Americans, in positions of great power in Washington and in the United Nations, are now—although they cannot openly disown their views and their country's policy over " colonial " Africa—contemplating with increasing dismay the boomerang effect of those views and that policy. Some of them, I know, read *The Times* of London; they cannot be unaware of the expressions of shock and misery at the consciousness of what seems to them betrayal that find their way into its columns from Rhodesians and South Africans. Remorse is an unfashionable and novel returning migrant to our political vocabulary. I wonder how many are going to feel its pangs in the next few months.

"COMMONWEALTH VISIT"

President Radhakrishnan of India and the Queen before the dinner he gave for her in London

With the Commonwealth Relations Secretary

When Dr Radhakrishnan, the President of India, arrived in London, history was made and a new term coined in the diplomatic vocabulary. The President is the first Head of a Republican State in the Commonwealth to visit Britain at the invitation of the Queen and it has been decided that such visits between Commonwealth Heads of State and the Monarch shall be known as "Commonwealth Visits." This distinguishes them from the State Visits made by the Heads of States outside the Commonwealth to the Queen and returned to them by her. The first two days of President Radhakrishnan's current tour of Britain were spent in London to which he was due to return in the middle of this week.

Laying a wreath on the Unknown Warrior's Tomb

COMMONWEALTH VISIT

continued from page 437

In the Indian section of the Commonwealth Institute, London

Dr Radhakrishnan plants a tree at Clunie Power Station in Scotland to mark his visi

President and Queen inspect the Fort Henry Guard of Honour before opening the Canadian exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute (see also pages 444-5).

At Victoria Station President Radhakrishnan is welcomed by the Queen

Inspecting the Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards

The start of the drive to Buckingham Palace. The President waves from the coach in which he rides with the Queen and her husband

A LONDON NEWSLETTER

13-15 John Adam Street, London, WC2

440 The Whitsun holiday death roll was satisfactorily reduced—the lowest for a decade or more; yet of course there were far more cars on the roads than ever. Pedestrians claim the improved results as clearly due to an application of the 50 m.p.h. limit. On the other hand, some of the motoring organisations argue that a speed limit of 50 m.p.h. is impossible to enforce and, in holiday peak hours, can never be attained. There is some truth in both these arguments. The car industry presumably looks with disfavour on such trivial speed limits and fears that a general and permanent adoption of a 50 m.p.h. limit—enforcible, attainable or otherwise—must seriously affect one of their principal appeals to buyers of their new products—speed. Students of traffic problems suggest caution and closer examination before the holiday statistics are accepted as proving the case for the 50 m.p.h. experiment. Whether, therefore, we render thanks to Mr Marples for imposing so wise a speed limit or to Old Sol for making nonsense of it there seems to be good sense in continuing and widening the restriction while the avenues are being explored. For it is about the only clue to the causes of road deaths that has more than a grain of likelihood in it. It would be interesting, if only remotely relevant, to try to discover how much time motorists who strive to keep up a 50 m.p.h. average throughout a 200-mile journey actually save, and what they do with the time so saved for the benefit of themselves and their fellow men.

Family span

When a man offers to the Press what he believes may be an "all-time record," that record is usually lowered next day by a correspondent who goes one better. Perhaps Mr Evelyn Bunbury will escape that fate. He reported (*Times*, June 5) that his great-grandfather was born in 1729 and his grandfather in 1766. He did not tell us the year of his father's birth and marriage or disclose his own age. But we are left with almost two centuries of "dark ages" to account for and must assume that both grandfather and father married (or continued to father offspring) abnormally late in life and that he himself is no chicken. For if his grandfather sired his father at the age of 65 (1831) and his father sired him at the age of 65 (1896), Mr Bunbury himself must be approaching man's maximum allotted span. If he is, as well he may be, a dozen years or more beyond it, abnormality vanishes, and his record may be a commonplace. But I relish links with the past and like to think that his great-grandfather may have been an eye-witness on Culloden Moor, and that his grandfather "well remembered" seeing the great Earl of Chatham and mourned the loss of our American colonies. For, on its face, Mr Bunbury's "record" must be allowed to rank with that of a ripe old Oxford don, alive in my own youth, who, as I can recall, was wont to speak of his "close" link with Charles 1st's court at Oxford.

Pope John XXIII

The death of Pope John XXIII ended a pontificate of less than five years which history will nevertheless judge to have been of signal importance. He was approaching 77 when the choice fell on him, with the general assumption that for the few years remaining to him he would quietly carry on the cautious reforms of his predecessor. But Pope John proved at once that he was neither a "compromise" nor a caretaker. Under his stimulus a new spirit of liberalism set the wheels of reform turning briskly. The sober, conservative pace quickened and "in the city and in the world" Catholicism attained a new name for realism, conciliation and Christian consolidation. His diplomacy was based on simplicity and humanity. He proved the loving and wise shepherd of his flock, and of "other sheep" outside the fold. Of his life story, his career and his reforms, I will confine my own note to a single and perhaps "obvious" comment, one arising in part from Pope John's own crowded achievements in his short pontificate. I was struck by the "discovery" that the death of a Pope can produce far more world-wide interest and repercussions than the death of a temporal sovereign. When a constitutional king dies, his successor is long since known, his own virtues and his faults are of prime interest only in his own domains; his successor is unlikely to alter or influence the nation's policy. When a great Pope dies, the four corners of the earth may be alerted and interested, and the choice of his successor may fall in any one of those corners and afterwards influence the lives of people of every race, colour and language; and that choice will be long drawn out and hard-fought out behind closed doors. A new temporal sovereign is no great matter to the world at large. The choice of a new Pope, thanks to Pope John's great work, is now of world importance. For Pope John XXIII proved himself a world dictator of rare beneficence. He offered to all mankind a new diplomacy based on faith, hope and charity.

The procession, including representatives from universities at home and abroad, leaves the Dome at Brighton after the installation of Lord Monckton of Brenchley as Chancellor of the University of Sussex

A dean with a difference

The Very Rev Harry Blackburne, who died the other day in his middle eighties, was certainly a dean with a difference, and to judge by the short autobiographical book, written by himself and his wife, *From Trooper to Dean*, I should say that his long life was as happy as it was varied. He took Holy Orders after the Boer War and became the soldier's (and the general's) ideal of what an army chaplain should be, for he revealed the "common touch" in all his assignments, and was entirely without fear or pomposity. He won both the MC and the DSO and was constantly mentioned in

Honorary degrees at Brighton for M. Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, and Mr Macmillan

The Queen Mother at the start of her visit to Stowe School, Buckinghamshire. She met many of the boys and the school beagle pack. Stowe was founded as a modern public school in 1923

despatches. He was equally successful and beloved in his pastoral work in peace, and, as Dean of Bristol before and during World War II, his memory is still green and his services to the Cathedral and to the hard-pressed people of Bristol freshly remembered, as are those of his wife who died in 1958. He was no intellectual but the most human, genuine and frank cleric who ever wore gaiters. He dispensed with gas. His career in the Church has been adequately noticed elsewhere. I first became acquainted with him after publication of my *King George V —a personal memoir*. He wrote to thank me for including him among that King's closest, personal friends, one of whom he certainly was. He was exactly King George V's cup of tea; they matched each other in frankness and in their conversations at Windsor explored no avenues of doctrinaire pedantry. His genuine delight in this particular "mention in despatches" was therefore a further tribute to his humility and simplicity of character. The Church of England today could do with many more of his kind, gaitered or not. Harry Blackburne preached Christianity in a language that all could understand and practised it in a cheerful life which was also outstandingly full of common sense. *The Old Stager*

A Centurion tank crosses a gap using the Ark Bridge Layer. This was one of the demonstrations of the Royal Engineers at their annual Demonstration of Battle Tasks, at Gillingham in Kent

18TH CENTURY REALISM

Sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn gallows, Tom Jones (Albert Finney), who has been falsely accused of being a thief, waits with the rope round his neck

To be given a Royal Charity Première next week at the London Pavilion, *Tom Jones*, based on Fielding's famous novel, promises to be something startling in the way of historical films. Although a costume drama, the film, directed by Tony Richardson, is an essay in treating Fielding's lusty, racy and high-humoured story with the same kind of immediate realism as British New Wave pictures like *Saturday Night and Sunday Morning*. The script is by John Osborne, and the leading player, Albert Finney. Both have become identified with this movement both on the stage and screen. Although made in colour, the film has been entirely shot on location.

Squire Allworthy (Hugh Griffith)

Sophie (Susannah York) rides on a stag hunt in Somerset—a key sequence in the film

Lady Bellaston (Joan Greenwood) and her London guest, Sophie

UP AT THE TOP

In *The War Lover* Steve McQueen plays Captain Buzz Rickson, pilot of an American B-17 in the last war

In *The Great Escape* he plays an American P.O.W.

Divorce—Italian Style: Marcello Mastroianni plays a Sicilian aristocrat in this Italian comedy

This week sees the opening of two films starring Steve McQueen, an American actor who first received much notice in *The Magnificent Seven*, and has since gone from strength to strength. He plays the title rôle in *The War Lover*, at the Plaza. This film, based on John Hersey's striking novel, is a study of a man whose great joy in life is fighting, and is set in war-time England on an American bomber base near Cambridge. The other film, *The Great Escape*, at the Odeon, Leicester Square, is directed by John Sturges from Paul Brickhill's true story of a mass escape from a German prison camp. Also starring are James Garner and Richard Attenborough. Another actor who seems destined to attract a wider and wider public in England is the Italian actor Marcello Mastroianni, already the leading star in his own country. He gives a brilliantly detailed high comic performance in *Divorce—Italian Style*, at the Carlton. This film, directed by Pietro Germi, is the story of a Sicilian Count's attempts to get rid of his over-demanding wife in order to marry his young niece. Ranging from black farce to social comment, the film is an acutely witty portrait of the failings of the Southern Italian social code.

GUARDS AND ART FROM CANADA

444 In bright scarlet and blue uniforms, an 80-strong contingent of Guards from Fort Henry near Kingston, Ontario, is thrilling audiences at the Royal Tournament in London, which finishes on June 29. In spite of the superb military precision of their old-style foot-and-arms drill, the Guards, surprisingly, are not professional soldiers but carefully chosen Canadian university students. Four of them are British—either recent emigrants or studying at Canadian universities on British grants.

Peter Saunders, for example, comes from Ampthill in Bedfordshire. He is believed to have been the first holder of a county scholarship not to study at a British or European university. Now he is a teacher at Orillia Collegiate. Another member is David Steele, whose home is in Kensington. He is reading English at Queen's University.

The members of the Fort Henry Guard are personally selected by the man who was responsible for starting it, the Director of Fort Henry, Ronald L. Way. In 1936, Mr Way acquired a degree at Kingston University with a thesis on the Kingston Fortifications. In the same year he was asked by the Ontario Government to supervise the restoration of the Old Fort on the shore of the St Lawrence river, when it was little more than a mass of crumbling limestone with grass and weeds growing out of the cracks.

The task of restoring the fort as a living museum was completed two years later with formation of the Guards—the finishing touch that every summer has provided colour and movement for the tourists visiting Kingston. The drill movements of the four basic units—the artillery, the infantry, pioneers and drums—are based on Queen's Regulations of 1867, the year of Canada's Federation and achievement of Independence, the first of the Sovereign Commonwealth states. Commemorated on the Guards' colours and drums are the names of the 33 British regiments of the line and six Canadian units that garrisoned Fort Henry during the troubled period between 1812 and 1870. Their uniforms are almost completely authentic replicas of those worn in 1867, the only difference being the initials FHG on badges and buttons.

The small arms which are carried by the infantry are the breech-loading Snider-Enfield ·577 rifles, first issued to the British services in 1866: the weapons are not replicas, but the real thing. A notable absentee from the Guards on their visit to Britain is their mascot David, a pure white Saanen goat presented to them by the St David's Society of Toronto in remembrance of the part played by the Royal Welch Fusiliers garrisoned at Fort Henry in 1842-3. Canadian customs regulations have unfortunately kept David at home.

The various ranks of the Guard at Fort Henry. From left, Infantry officer, Drum Major, Infantryman, Drummer, Pioneer, the Guard's mascot David with its Goat Major, Gunner, Bandsman and Artillery officer

The Lord Mayor of London meets the Fort Guards

The Guards march in Battersea Park in London

Paintings in London

Their drill display at Earl's Court is not the Guards' first time at the Royal Tournament; they took part once before in 1956. Nor is it their only ceremonial engagement in London during their stay. When the President of India last week opened the exhibition of Canadian painting at the Commonwealth Institute in the presence of the Queen, Fort Henry supplied the guard of honour.

Within Canada itself, the Biennial Exhibition of Canadian Art has long been an important and established event. The fifth Biennial Exhibition to be organised by the National Gallery of Canada now becomes the first to be shown outside Canada. Later this year it will be taken across the Atlantic for a tour of Canadian cities. But its venue until September will be the spacious art gallery of the Commonwealth Institute in the British capital's Holland Park.

The gallery indeed needs to be spacious because although there are only 86 paintings, they do not tend to be small in size. Besides their scale, many make their impact through a striking brilliancy of colour and finish, best exemplified in Gerald Trottier's *Good Friday* and Jean McEwen's *A Mauve Ouvert*. The exhibition shows that Canadian artists are nothing short of sophistication in their approach to abstract painting, though it cannot be easy to keep in touch with European developments at so great a distance. There are representatives of the five distinct communities of artists in Canada, all of them discussed by J. Russell Harper, Curator of Canadian Art at the National Gallery, in the catalogue to the exhibition. In a great country 3,000 miles across from St John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia, one might expect to find a certain variety in painting, and perhaps less success than the Advisory Committee have had in selecting outstanding works for this exhibition from over 280 submitted and nominated paintings. The Committee's achievement follows the high standard set by the exhibition of Australian painting at the Tate in London earlier in the year and will stimulate further interest in exhibitions of Commonwealth art.

At the Royal Tournament at Earl's Court, a drill display with gunfire is staged by the Fort Henry Guard from Ontario. The field guns are 6-pounder, breech-loading Armstrong guns, dated 1861. The garrison guns at Fort Henry regularly fired by the guard are 24- and 32-pounder muzzle loaders

At the fifth Biennial Exhibition of Canadian Art, *Sunday Morning* by John Chambers

One of the many abstracts, *Good Friday* by Gerald Trottier

The items in "The Voice of the Commonwealth" are contributed and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editor of The Sphere

AT THE PARIS AIR SHOW

446 There was much to cheer the British aircraft industry at the Paris Aero and Space Show at Le Bourget, which ended last weekend with various dramatic flying displays. This year the show was the major European showcase for aircraft and showed, in fact, the trend towards Europeanisation in the industry. One example is the U.S. strike aircraft, the Starfighter, over 900 of which are being built in Europe for Nato Air Forces. On the civil side, the major talking point was the Concord supersonic airliner, being developed jointly by BAC and Sud-Aviation. A model of this Anglo-French venture was on display, as was a team of American aviation experts, who were at Le Bourget to discuss the strides made in the production of such a supersonic aircraft. Both the Trident and the giant Vickers VC10 airliners made appearances (they were illustrated some weeks ago in *The Sphere*, in a preview of Le Bourget). The Trident was the subject of a further order by BEA. It was announced at the show that the French Government was providing large-scale financial assistance for several new French aircraft—including the Franco-German Transall freighter and the Breguet 941 STOL transport. Breguet and Short and Harland of Belfast have agreed to collaborate over presenting the 941 in Britain.

A de Havilland Trident airliner in BEA colours

Flying at the show, the German-developed version of the American Sikorsky Skycrane powered by two turbines

Photographs at Le Bourget by B. M. Service

One of the U.S. exhibits is the highly advanced North American A-5A Vigilante twin-jet carrier-based all-weather attack bomber. **Above right:** The Franco-German Transall C-160 freighter, powered by two Rolls-Royce Tyne engines. **Right:** A Belgian-built F104G Starfighter

The huge double-slotted flap of the new French Breguet 941 enables this four-engined transport to have an excellent short take-off and landing performance

One of the most significant trends emerging at Le Bourget is the European commitment towards vertical take-off and landing (VTOL). In this field Britain has a clear lead, because the power plants have or are being developed by Bristol Siddeley or Rolls-Royce. Above is the first VTOL strike aircraft to fly—the Hawker Siddeley P.1127, which uses a Bristol Siddeley vectored thrust jet engine. It is the forerunner of the even more advanced P.1154. Rolls-Royce have developed a different concept for VTOL, which has gained many adherents on the Continent. **Right:** The RB.162 ultra-lightweight engine (seen next to the much larger Spey by-pass engine) powers the French Balzac VTOL aircraft, the forerunner of the Mirage 111V. **Above right:** Rolls-Royce engines also power the other European VTOL aircraft flying. This is the German VJ 101C, shown hovering with its swivelling wing-tip pods in the vertical position. At the show there was news of other co-operative European VTOL projects which are specifying British engines

BREN

448 On the cold damp
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Mathieson; I. R. Act
M. J. Jones; G. T
M. R. Oliver; D. L.

The Chigwell team
From
G. N
C. D
C. D

C. G

M. J